

MYASNIKOV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Effect of the rate of mining a coal seam on the ventilation
of the stope. Nauch. soob. VostNII no.3:13-20, '63.

Calculation of the methane abundance of workings of a shield
section. Ibid.:21-31 (MIRA 17:5)

LINDENAU, N.I.; MYASNIKOV, A.A.

Indreasing labor safety at Kuznetsk Basin hydraulic mines. Ugol'
39 no.9:89-91 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti
rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti.

MYASNIKOV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; MASHCHENKO, I.D., inzh.

Methane liberation from seams at various rates of stope advance-
ment. Vop.bezop.v ugol'.shakh. 4:3-12 '64.

Methane content in stopes in manless coal mining methods. Ibid.:
12-22 (MIRA 18:1)

MYASNIKOV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOLMAKOV, V.A.; BOGDANOV, G.G.

Control of methane liberation by changing ventilation systems in
stopping sections. *Zap.budov.v ust'ishkhn. Azov-35 '64.*

(MIRA 18:1)

MYASNIKOV, A.A., inzh.; ASLANOVA, M.S., doktor khim.nauk

Selecting the composition of basaltic rocks for the production of fibers for various purposes. Stek. i ker. 22 no.3:12-15 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Ukrainskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta steklyannogo volokna (for Myasnikov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut steklyannogo volokna (for Aslanova).

LINDENAU, N.I.; MYASNIKOV, A.A.

Efficient depression value for large mines; Permissible overall mine
depression. Ugol' 40 no:6:19-22 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti rabot
v gornoy promyshlennosti.

MYASNIKOV, A.A.

Relation of the cleavage perimeter of the layer to the thickness of
the layer during spalling. Ukr.khim.zhur. 19 no.2:153-157 '53.

(MLRA 7:4)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut silikatov.

(Building materials)

MYASNIKOV, A. A.

Myasnikov, A. A.

"Investigation of the laws and the mechanism of the fracturing of silicates." Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR. Kiev Order of Lenin Polytechnics Inst. Chair of the Technology of Ceramics and Glass. Kiev, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

Knizhnaya letopis'
No. 21, 1956. Moscow.

5(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2609

Alent'yev A.A., and A.A. Myasnikov

Osnovy Tekhnologii stekla. (Principles of Glass-Making Technology)
Kiyev, 1958. 102 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,200 copies
printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Ukrainskoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo
promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov, and Kiyevskiy
politekhnikheskiy institut.

Ed.: A. Volk.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for students of tekhnikums and
vuzes taking a course on General Technology of Silicates
and those taking courses to improve their qualification
level in the glass-manufacturing field. Workers in industry
will find it useful in helping to solve problems in this
field.

Card 1/4

Principles of Glass-Making Technology

SOV/2609

COVERAGE: The book reviews briefly the gradual development of glass manufacturing in Russia and foreign countries, and explains the basic principles of the glass industry. Glass properties, glass thermal conductivity, thermal expansion, resistance, viscosity and solidification, its tendency to crystallize, and optical characteristics of glass are discussed. Major and auxiliary raw materials used in glass manufacturing are analyzed, and calculation of the charge stock preparation is discussed. Different phases of the glass melting process are reviewed and the design of glass melting furnaces is illustrated. The theory and the practice of forming different glass articles are discussed, and various methods applied in the glass-forming process and in the annealing of glass articles are explained. Several Russian scientists who contributed to the development of the glass manufacturing industry are referred to in the text. There are no references.

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Card 4/4

TM/mg
12-1-59

15(2)

AUTHOR:

Myasnikov, A. A.

SOV/12-59-8-1/17

TITLE:

Decorative Glass Tiles With a "Fire-polished" Surface
(Steklyannyye oblitsovochnyye plitki s ognenno-polirovannoy poverkhnost'yu)

PERIODICAL:

Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 8, pp 18-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author of the present article under the supervision of Professor A. A. Alent'yev investigated the possibility of shaping tiles with a fire-polished outer surface by means of a method based on the ability of plastic and viscous materials to become deformed when they are suddenly stopped while dropping. The pattern of the molding method is given in figure 1. Investigations of this method for the production of tiles were carried out in a recuperative pot furnace of the Kiyev glass thermos-bottle plant. The calculation of the viscosity values of the glass carried out according to M. V. Okhotin's methods (Footnote 1). It can be seen from the work done by O. K. Botvinkin, Ye. I. Avramenko, T. Ye. Golba, M. V. Okhotin (Footnote 2) that the addition of a small amount of coloring matter does not have any effect upon the character of the viscosity change when the temperature is changed. The molding of test tiles was carried out at a

Card 1/2

Decorative Glass Tiles With a "Fire-polished"
Surface

SOV/72-59-8-7/11

furnace temperature of 1150-1400^o. The experimental plant for the production of tiles is shown in figure 2 and described subsequently. Since the glass metal exhibits a high degree of viscosity, the tiles were given a hexagonal shape under GOST 6787-55. The molding of tiles was done manually. All tiles showed a shining fire-polished outer surface (Fig 3). The regularity of the rounding radii was examined by means of a recording instrument designed for this particular purpose by the author and V. V. Polevskiy (Figs 4,5). In the experiments tiles the following dimensions were obtained: 65.3 and 75 mm, thickness 8-20 mm. At present tiles of the sizes 118 and 136 mm and a thickness of 13-16 mm with a rounding radius of 10 mm are being obtained. There are 5 figures and 2 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4039018

S/0072/64/000/005/0015/0017

AUTHOR: Myasnikov, A. A. (Engineer); Aslanova, M. S. (Doctor of chemical sciences)

TITLE: Influence of chemical composition of basalt on its resistance to acids

SOURCE: Steklo i keramika, no. 5, 1964, 15-17

TOPIC TAGS: basalt fiber, acid resistance, fiber glass, basalt composition

ABSTRACT: Considering the availability of local basalt formations in the Soviet Union and the high resistance to water and alkali of fiber glass spun from them, the main criterion of their general suitability if their resistance to dilute hydrochloric acid. Depending on the basalt composition, its fibers do not dissolve or are merely leached out in hydrochloric acid. The purpose of this work is to find the reasons for it in the composition of the material. For this purpose, experimental glass charges simulating variants of basalt composition were prepared and tested. The results were compared with fibers spun from natural basalt and it was found that basalt from the Kafansk quarry (Armenian SSR) forms fibers dissolving in HCl. Fibers from Isachkovsk diatase (Ukraine) are leached in hydrochloric acid and those from "Yanova Dolina" (Ukrainian SSR) are not attacked

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039018

by cold HCl. A diagram showing the influence of CaO/MgO and of Fe₂O₃ contents on the rate of leaching indicates that the latter increases with CaO/MgO content but decreases with growing Fe₂O₃ content (as substitute for CaO/MgO). It is assumed that the role of iron compounds in the vitreous structure changes depending on their quantity. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, no formulas, no tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledova-tel'skogo institututa steklyannogo volokna (Ukrainian Branch, All-union Scientific Research Institute of Glass Fibers) Vsesoyuzny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut steklyannogo volokna (All-union Scientific Research Institute of Glass Fibers)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 10Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

Cerd 2/2

L 42413-65 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPP(e)/EWP(i)/EPP(n)-2/EPR/EPA(w)-2/EWP(j)/E/

EWP(b) Pc-4/Pab-10/Pq-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-7/Pu-4 WII/RM/WH 64

ACCESSION NR: AP5008711 S/0072/65/000/003/0012/0015 C1

B

AUTHOR: Myasnikov, A.A. (Engineer); Aslanova, M.S. (Doctor of chemical sciences)

TITLE: Selection of basalt rock compositions for the preparation of fibers having various applications

SOURCE: Steklo i keramika, no. 3, 1965, 12-15

TOPIC TAGS: glass manufacture, fiberglass manufacture, basalt fiber, iron oxide content, aluminum oxide content, fiberglass acid resistance, calcium oxide content, magnesium oxide content

ABSTRACT: To determine the influence of the content of iron and aluminum oxides on the acid resistance of basalt fibers, the authors studied the stability of such fibers in 3N hydrochloric acid. An increase in Al_2O_3 and a corresponding decrease in iron oxides decreases the acid resistance, and the boundaries of the soluble and stable fiber compositions are displaced toward lower contents of CaO and MgO and a higher SiO_2 content. Glass fibers of the system albite - anortite - diopside (whose phase diagram is illustrated), containing ferric oxide, are also divided into fibers which are soluble, leachable, and stable in acid. Experimental results show that an increase in the MgO instead of the CaO

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ACCESSION NR: AP5008711

content increases the acid resistance of the fiber: absence of MgO makes the fiber soluble. Oxides of iron and magnesium increase the acid resistance more than do oxides of aluminum and calcium; this must be taken into account in selecting the raw materials for the production of basalt and other mineral fibers. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: [Myasnikov] Ukrainskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta steklyannogo volokna (Ukrainian Branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Fiberglass); [Aslanova] Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut steklyannogo volokna (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Fiberglass)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

Card

2/2

MYASNIKOV, A.D. (Kursk, ul.Dzerzhinskogo, 62, kv.20)

Preparation of corrosive preparations of the pancreas. Arkh. anat.
gist. i embr. 39 no. 12:106-107 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Kafedra operativnoy khirurgii s topograficheskoy anatomiyei
(zav. - prof. Ye.F. Nikul'chenko) Kurskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PANCREAS)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

120 AND 4TH ORDERS

114

CA

A new method for the determination of bile acid content of urine. G. A. SAMARIN AND A. L. MYASNIKOV. *Terapevtichesky Archiv* 7, 799-810(1929); *J. Am. Med. Assoc.* 94, 1734. The fluorescence method of measuring the bile acid content of urine has proved to be of value because of its specificity and because the bile acid content of a 24-hr. specimen can be detd. R. C. WILLSON

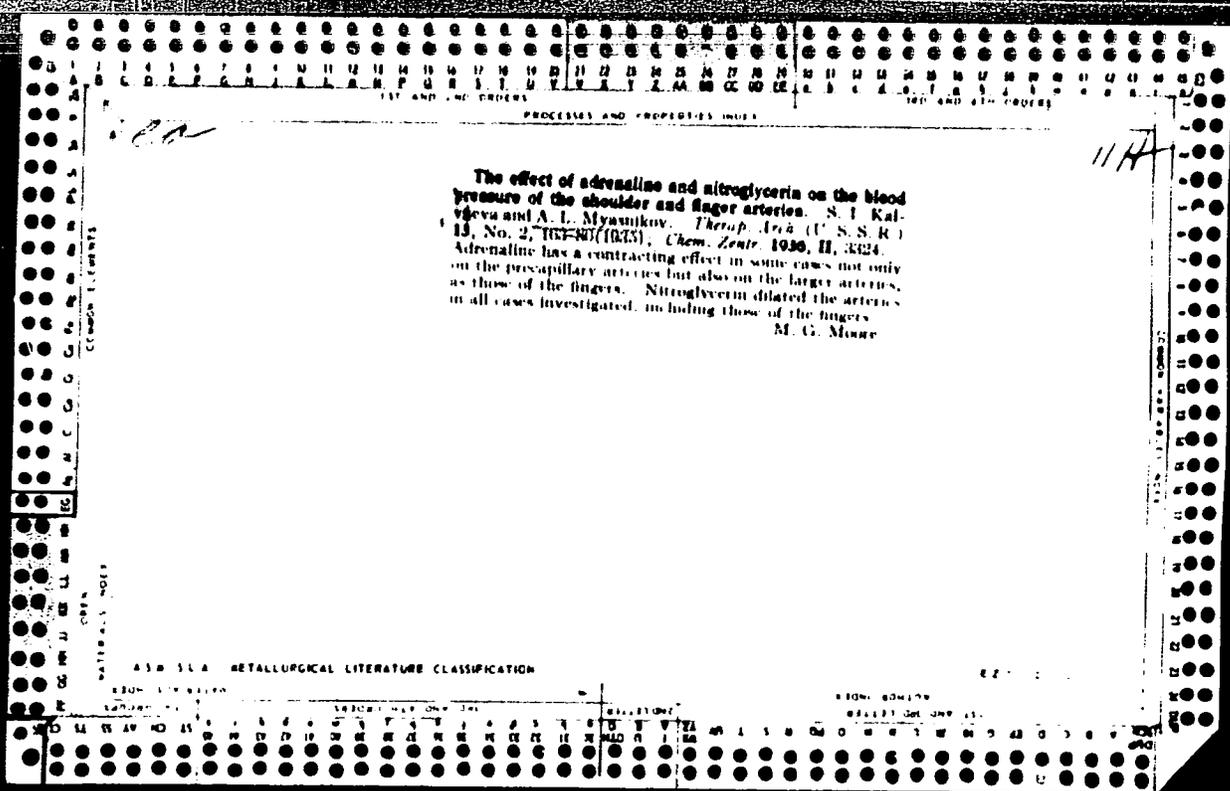
COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABILITY NOTES

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

12

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100



PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES NOTES

11E

Influence of water-soluble vitamins on some factors of metabolism. A. L. Myasnikov. Klin. Med. 23, No. 7-8, 24-8 (1945).—Generally speaking, ascorbic acid tended to raise the blood-sugar level and to increase the pyruvic acid level (in cases where the initial level was high, the reverse tendency was observed). Cholesterolemia was also lowered in pathologically high cases. Blood catalase activity was increased. Nicotinic acid served to raise the blood-sugar level, although the effect was not very clean-cut; the pyruvic acid level was lowered, while cholesterolemia was lowered; no effect was observed in the blood catalase. Thiamine gave a slight hypoglycemic effect, lowered the pyruvic acid level and had an irregular effect on the cholesterol level, generally serving to raise it; its effect on the oxidative processes was similar to that of ascorbic acid.

G. M. Knudapoff

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11 F

ca

Certain hormones in the cerebrospinal fluid. A. L. Myasnikov (Naval Med. Acad., Leningrad). *Klin. Med.* (U.S.S.R.) 23, No. 12, 156 (31.10.65). Intravenous injection of freshly drawn spinal fluid (5-10 cc.) in human cases leads to a sharply raised blood-sugar level, i.e. the action is similar to that of the hypophysis hormones. The rise is of the order of 20-5 mg.%, and lasts about 2 hrs. The donors showed a significant drop of the sugar level, which was especially pronounced in diabetic patients where drops of 50-100 mg.% over several hrs. were observed. The recipients showed in some cases a slight rise of blood pressure although if the donor was a hypertonic individual, the blood pressure of the recipient gave a fairly pronounced rise for several hrs. The pressor effect was also given by donors with diabetes or acromegaly. Since the pulse is not affected, the hormone involved is not the adrenotropic hormone. The donors gave an opposite picture of blood-pressure variation, but also showed a distinct rise of blood cholesterol, which leveled off within 3 hrs. The greatest changes again occurred in diabetic patients. The effects described are linked to hypophysis hormones which penetrate into the spinal fluid. G. M. Kosolapoff

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

NYASNICOV, A.I.

Nyasnikov, A.L. "Georgiy Fedorovich Ivan", (The therapist, 1878-1944, necrology),
Vestnik Akad. med. nauk SSSR, 1944, No. 5, p. 6-64.

SC: U-3-342, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'zhurnal 'nykh Statey No. 7, 1949)

MYASNIKOV, A. I.

27934. MYASNIKOV, A. L. — Vitaminoterapiya vnutrennikh volezney. Trudy XIII Vsesoyuz. S"yezda terapevtov. L., 1949, S. 443-53.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey. Vol. 37, 1949.

MYASNIKOV, A. L.

155T44

USSR/Medicine - Vitamins
Hypertonia

Feb 50

"Effect of Certain Vitamins on Cholesterinemia and Development of Experimental Arteriosclerosis," Prof A. L. Myasnikov, Active Mem, Acad Med Sci USSR, 72 pp "Klin Med" No 2

Tests effects of ascorbic acid, nicotinic acid, Vitamin A, thiamin and riboflavin, and Vitamin D on cholesterinemia in hypertonia and arteriosclerosis and in experimental cholesterol arteriosclerosis in rabbits. Shows that in hypertonia and arteriosclerosis, ascorbic acid reduces amount of cholesterol in the

155T44

USSR/Medicine - Vitamins
(Contd)nia

Feb 50

blood; nicotinic acid and Vitamin D increase it; Vitamin A, riboflavin and thiamin do not affect it. In experimental cholesterol arteriosclerosis in rabbits, ascorbic acid inhibits development of lipodosis of the aorta, Vitamin A accelerates processes in the aorta slightly, and Vitamin D sharply accelerates processes.

155T44

MIASNIKOV, A. L.

Pathogenesis of hypertension; clinical aspect. *Sovet. med.* No. 5,
May 50. p. 6-10

1. Moscow

CEHL 19, 5, Nov., 1950

MYASHNIKOV, A.L.

Progress of Pavlov's theory in internal medicine. Klin.med.,Moskva
18 no.10:3-10 Oct 50. (CLML 20:4)

1. Moscow.

МЕДИЦИНА, МЫСЛИ И ЧУВСТВА

Medicine

Russian medical schools; a brief characterization. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii med. nauk SSSR, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. Unclassified.

MYASNIKOV, A.L.

Role of higher nervous function disorders in the pathogenesis of
hypertension. Zh. vyssei nerv. deiat., Pavlova 1 no. 1:99-108
Jan-Feb 1951. (CML 22:5)

MYASNIKOV A. I.

Nervian I. P. Pavlova i vnutrenniaia meditsina. [Pavlov's nervian and internal medicine] Ter. arkh. 23:2 Mar-Apr 51
p. 100-2.

1. Professor, Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.
GLHL Vol. 20, No. 10 Oct 1951

MYASNIKOV, A.L.

Etiology and pathogenesis of hypertension. Ter. arkh., Moskva
23 no.5:14-18 Sept-Oct 1951. (CML 21:1)

1. Professor, Active member of the Academy of Medical Sciences
USSR.

MYASHIKOV, A.L.

**Problem of classification of hypertension. Tr. Akad. med.
nauk SSSR Vol.20:5-14 1952. (CML 25:5)**

1. Active Member Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

BABSKIY, Ye.B.; MYASNIKOV, A.L.; GURFINKEL', V.S.; ZAMYSLOVA, K.N.; ROMEL', Ye.L.

First results of clinical application of cardiocirculography.

Ter. arkh., Moskva 24 no.1:68-76 Jan-Feb 52.

(CIWL 21:4)

1. Of the Institute of Therapy (Director--Prof. A.L. Myasnikov, Active Member AMS USSR) of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and of the Physiological Laboratory (Head--Prof. Ye.B. Babkiy, Active Member of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR), Central Scientific-Research Institute for Prostheses.

MYASNIKOV, A. L.

MEDICINE - PRACTICE

"Principles of diagnosis and preliminary instructions in the pathology of internal disorders." A. L. Myasnikov. Reviewed by Prof. V.G. Vogralik. Klin. med. 30 no. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress October 1952 UNCLASSIFIED.

MLASNIKOV, A.L., deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, professor.

[I.P.Pavlov's theory and the treatment of internal diseases] Uchenie I.P. Pavlova i klinika vnutrennikh boleznei. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie", 1953. (MLRA 6:8)
23 p.

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(Pavlov, Ivan Petrovich, 1849-1936) (Medicine--Practice)

MYASNIKOV, A.L.

NESTEROV, A.I.; MYASNIKOV, A.L.

Decisions of the expanded session of the Presidium of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. with the participation of the Ryazan' Pavlov Medical Institute on the problem of "Experimental and Clinical Aspects of Sleep Therapy"; Ryazan', February 27-28, 1953. Vest.AMN SSSR no.2:56-58 '53. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Akademik-sekretar' Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Nesterov). 2. Akademik-sekretar' OKM Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Myasnikov). (Sleep)

PA 17739

MYASNIKOV, A. L.

USSR/Medicine - New Drugs
Hypertension
Feb 53

"Pathogenesis and Therapy of Hypertension in the
Light of I. P. Pavlov's Teaching," A. L. Myasnikov,
Moscow

Zhur Vyssh Nerv Deyat im I. P. Pavlova, Vol 3, No 1,
pp 55-70

Describes in detail work on hypertension done at the
Inst of Therapy, Acad Med Sci USSR. States that the
use of ergot drugs of the dibenamine type has been
proposed in order to lower overactivity of the

247T39

sympathetic nervous system in hypertension. At
VNIKHFI and S. V. Anichkov's lab sympatholytin (I)
has been developed. I has a vasodilative effect
which is also beneficial in obliterating endarteritis
Considerable experience has been acquired with anti-
sympathin, a substance found by A. A. Titayev (Inst
of Pediatrics, Acad Med Sci USSR) in the course of re-
search on biochem interrelationships between ad-
renalin and thiamin. The use of the cholinesterase
inhibitor, phosphacol, to treat hypertension has been
attempted.

247T39

SAVCHENKOV, I.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; MYASNIKOV, A.L., profesor,
deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, direktor.

Total orthoroentgenography of the heart and the aorta. Vest.rent.i rad.
no.3:68-71 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Institut terapii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Savchenkov).
2. Tsentral'naya poliklinika Lechsanupra Kremlya (for Savchenkov).
(Radiography) (Heart) (Aorta)

BABKOVA, V.I.; MYASHNIKOV, A.L., professor.

Demonstration of a patient with non-hemolytic congenital jaundice. Serap.
arkh. 25 no.2:81 Mr-Apr '53.

(MIRA 6:5)
(Jaundice)

ALEKSEYEV, G.A., professor; KOST, Ye.G., professor; DUL'TSIN, M.S., professor;
KASSIRSKIY, I.A., professor; MYASHNIKOV, A.L., professor.

Classification of anemias. Terap.arkh. 25 no.2:81-82 Mr-Apr '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(Anemia)

SEVEROVA, Ye.Ya.; KOST, Ye.A.; RUDNEV, G.P., professor; MYASHNIKOV, A.L.,
professor.

Fever resulting from medication. Terap.arkh. 25 no.2:82-83 Mr-Apr '53.
(MLRA 6:5)
(Allergy) (Fever)

KOST, E.A.; TAREYEV, E.M., professor; DUL'TSIN, M.S., professor; MYΔSNIKOV,
A.L., professor.

Hypo- and hyperregenerative processes in hemopoietic diseases. Terap.arkh.
25 no.2:83-84 Mr-Apr '53. (MLBA 6:5)

(Blood--Diseases)

TAGER, I.L., professor; MYASNIKOV, A.L., professor; STRUKOV, F.Ya., professor.

Clinical significance of cholecystography. Terap.arkh. 25 no.2:85 Mr-Ap
'53. (MLBA 6:5)

(Gall bladder) (Diagnosis, Radioscopic)

LEYBENZON, I.M.; SHMELEV, N.A., professor; MYASNIKOV, A.L., professor.

Demonstration of a case of allergic myocarditis. Terap.arkh. 25 no.2:
89 Mr-Apr '53. (MLRA 6:5)

(Tuberculosis) (Heart--Diseases)

SHMELEV, N.A., professor; SHLYAKHMAN, A.L.; GAVRILOV, I.S.; GOLENITSKAYA,
O.H.; MYASNIKOV, A.L., professor.

Extrapulmonary tuberculosis with hepato-lienal syndrome. Terap.arkh. 25
no.2:89-90 Mr-Apr '53. (MLA 6:5)

(Liver--Tuberculosis) (Spleen--Tuberculosis)

ZLATKINA, A.R.; SMELOV, N.S., professor, zaveduyushchiy; MYASHNIKOV, A.L., professor, deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, direktor.

Myocardiac function in early syphilis prior to, during, and following penicillin therapy. Terap.arkh. 25 no.3:77-82 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Otdel sifilidologii Tsentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (for Smelov). 2. Gospital'naya terapevticheskaya klinika I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta (for Myasnikov). 3. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk (for Myasnikov).
(Heart) (Syphilis) (Penicillin)

RAYEVA, K.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; MYASNIKOV, A.L., deystvitel'nyy
chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, professor, direktor.

Hypertension in fibromas of the uterus. Klin.med. 31 no.3:46-48 Mr '53.
(MLRA 6:5)

1. Institut terapii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. 2. Akademiya medi-
tsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Myasnikov). (Uterus--Tumors)

CHERNOGOROV, I.A., professor; TAUBKIN, G.G.; SPEKTOROVA, Z.G.; MYASNIKOV, A.L., professor, deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, direktor; VISHNEVSKIY, A.A., professor, direktor.

Post-traumatic aneurism of the abdominal aorta; on the diagnosis of aneurisms and pathogenesis of the hypertension syndrome. Klin.med. 31 no.3:72-75 Mr '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Institut terapii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Myasnikov).
2. Institut khirurgii imeni A.V. Vishnevskogo akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for A.A. Vishnevskiy).
3. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Myasnikov). (Aortic aneurisms) (Hypertension)

TSPASMAN, A.Z., student V kursa (Moscow); MYASNIKOV, A.L., professor, deystvitel'-nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, direktor.

Rheumatic pneumonia. Klin.med. 31 no.7:78-81 JI '53. (MLA 6:9)

1. Nauchnyy studencheskiy krushok pri gospital'noy terapevticheskoy klinike I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta. 2. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Myasnikov). (Rheumatism) (Pneumonia)

KOGAN, B.B., professor (Moscow); MYASHNIKOV, A.L., professor, deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, direktor.

Certain clinical peculiarities of allergic diseases. Klin.med. 31 no.9:36-42 S '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Gospital'naya terapevticheskaya klinika I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta. 2. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Myashnikov). (Allergy) (Nervous system)

MYASHNIKOV, A. L.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
MYASHNIKOV, A. L.	"Elements of diagnostics and Special Pathology. Propagandistics of Internal Diseases."	First Moscow Medical Institute

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

MYASHNIKOV, Aleksandr Leonidovich; SHASHKOVA, K.I., redaktor; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Present-day concepts of the etiology and prevention of atherosclerosis] Sovremennye predstavleniia o prichinakh ateroskleroza i ego preduprezhdenie. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1954. 22 p. (Vser. ob-vo po rasprostraneniuiu polit. i nauchn. znaniu, ser.3, no.52)
(MLRA 7:12)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(Arteriosclerosis)

MYASNIKOV, A.L., professor, redaktor; VISHNEVSKIY, A.A., professor; CHERNIKOVSKIY, V.N., professor; SHMIDT, Ye.V., professor, doktor meditsinskikh nauk; MIKHAYLOV, A.K., redaktor; SACHEVA, A.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Sleep therapy; transactions of the enlarged session of the Presidium of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. with participation of the Ryazan I.P. Pavlov Medical Institute on February 27-28, 1953] Lechenie snom. Trudy rasshirennogo sessanii prezidiuma Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR s uchastiem Riazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P. Pavlova 27-28 fevralia 1953 g. Red. kollegiia: A.L. Miasnikov (otv.red.) i dr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo meditsinskoj lit-ry, 1954. 217 p. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN SSSR (for Myasnikov, Chernikovskiy), 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Vishnevskiy) 3. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow.
- (Sleep--Therapeutic use)

MYASNITSKOV, A.L.

MYASHNIKOV, A.L.; GARVEY, N.N., redaktor; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Hypertension] Gipertonicheskaia bolezni'. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
med. lit-ry, 1954. 390 p. (MLBA 7:8)
(Hypertension)

MYASNIKOV, A. L.

MYASNIKOV, A.L.

Preventive trend in internal medicine. Vest AMN SSSR no.2:24-27
'54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(MEDICINE, INTERNAL,
*prev. aspect)
(MEDICINE, PREVENTIVE,
*in internal med.)

Translation - Sum. # 447, 19 Aug 55

MYASNIKOV, A. L.

USSR/Medicine - Sclerosis

Card : 1/1

Authors : Myasnikov, A. L., Act. Memb. of Acad. of Med. Sc. USSR

Title : Atherosclerosis

Periodical : Nauka i Zhizn', 6, 29 - 30, June 1954

Abstract : The severity of atherosclerosis, its effect on the health of human beings and the factors leading to development of atherosclerosis are explained. The effect of food and smoking on the development of atherosclerosis and prophylactic and therapeutic measures for the treatment of this disease are discussed. Drawing, illustration.

Institution : Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR

Submitted :

MIASHNIKOV, A.L.

Preventive trend in internal medicine. Rev.st.med., med.int.,
Bucur. 6 no.4:3-15 Oct-Dec 54.

1. Membru activ al Academiei de stiinte medicale a U.R.S.S.
(MEDICINE, PREVENTIVE
trends in Russia)

MYASHNIKOV, A.L., professor

Prophylactic trends in internal medicine. Terap.arkh. 26 no.1:
32-44 Jan '54. (MLA 7:5)

1. Deystvitel'nyy khlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR
(MEDICINE, INTERNAL,
in Russia, prev. aspects)
(MEDICINE, PREVENTIVE,
in Russia, in internal med.)

MYASNIKOV, A. I.

SSR!

Experimental data concerning the prophylaxis of atherosclerosis. A. I. Myasnikov (Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Klin. Med. (U.S.S.R.)*, No. 6, 0-20 (1954). Humans and rabbits were tested for the effect of vitamins, hormones, lipotropic agents, and cholesterol upon accelerating or retarding the development of atherosclerosis. When vitamin D₂ is fed to rabbits along with cholesterol, the hypercholesteremia is much higher than when cholesterol alone is fed. However, vitamin D₂ alone does not cause hypercholesteremia but by reducing the amt. of phospholipides it may affect unfavorably the phospholipide/cholesterol ratio, rendering it less than one. Nicotinic acid has a similar although much weaker effect. Other vitamins are without effect upon development of atherosclerosis. Ascorbic acid prevents the increase of blood cholesterol levels. Cholesterol fed to animals without ascorbic acid increased cholesterol levels by 238%, with the vitamin only 116%. The same results were obtained with human beings. Daily feeding with cholesterol accompanied by choline resulted in marked decrease of lipide infiltration of the vessels and in some cases in complete prevention. This is due to the fact that choline causes an increase of lecithin and this results in a favorable phospholipide/cholesterol ratio. Among the drugs, phenamine given together with cholesterol caused a more active lipoidosis, whereas luminal and other barbiturates slowed it down. Of the hormones, thyroidin lowers cholesteremia; the same is true of testosterone propionate. The female hormones play a similar although somewhat less defined role in the prophylaxis of atherosclerosis.

A. Mirkin

MYASHNIKOV, A.L., redaktor

[Handbook of internal diseases] *Rukovodstvo po vnutrennim bolezniam.*
[Leningrad] Medgiz, 1955. (MLBA 9:7)

(MEDICINE--HANDBOOKS, MANUALS, ETC.)

MYASNIKOV, A.L.

[Diseases of the liver and bile ducts] Bolezni pecheni i zhelchnykh putei. Moskva, Medgiz, 1956. 289 p. illus. (MLRA 10:5)
(LIVER--DISEASES) (BILE DUCTS--DISEASES)

MYASNIKOV, A.L.

ANICHKOV, N.N., akademik, redaktor; MYASNIKOV, A.L., redaktor; VOLGAROVA, N.P., redaktor; GLUKHOYEKOVA, G.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Atherosclerosis and coronary deficiency; proceedings of a conference of the Institute of Therapy and the Department of Pathological Anatomy of the Institute of Experimental Medicine, March 15-17, 1956] Ateroskleroz i koronarnaiia nedostatochnost'; trudy konferentsii Instituta terapii i Otdela patologicheskoi anatomii Instituta eksperimental'noi meditsiny, 15-17 marta 1956 g. Pod red. N.N.Anichkova i A.L.Miasnikova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1956. 310 p.

(MLRA 10:2)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Institut terapii.
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Myasnikov)

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (HEART FAILURE)

MYASHNIKOV, A.L.

[Propaedeutics; diagnosis and special pathology of internal diseases]
Propedevtika; diagnostika i chastnaia patologiya vnytrennikh boleznei.
Izd. 3-e, perer. Moskva, Medgiz, 1956. 627 p. (MLRA 10:2)
(MEDICINE)

RECERITA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 13/1 Internal Med. Jan 59

129. TREATMENT OF HYPERTENSIVE DISEASE (Russian text) - Myasnikov
A. L. - TRUD. I MOSK. MED. INST. 1956, 1 (5-10)

The author presents the results of his observations on the action of pentamine, hexamethonium, redergam (no reference to this drug could be found, Ed.) and reserpine in the late stages of hypertensive disease. The dosage, methods of administration, schemes of therapy, mechanism of action and side-effects of the preparations are described. The majority of observations deal with pentamine. In most cases it was shown to have definite therapeutic effect (lowering of blood pressure and considerable improvement in the patients' subjective general state). The therapeutic effect of hexamethonium was most pronounced in the case of patients in the second stage of the disease. Redergam, studied on 65 patients, proved to be less effective. Positive changes were more frequently seen in stage II of the disease, less so in stage III. Reserpine had a wider range of action; it produced positive changes in all the cases treated. Hexamethonium shortened hypertensive crises. In conclusion it is emphasized that the therapeutic effect of these substances is very short-lived and that a short course of treatment cannot fundamentally alter the course of illness. Therapy should be prolonged and systematic, similar to insulin therapy in diabetes. (S)

MYASNIKOV, A.L., professor

Atherosclerosis. Zdorov'e 2 no.4:4-5 Ap '56.

(MIRA 9:7)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)

MYASNIKOV, A. I.

The influence of some neurotropic drugs upon the cholesterol level of atherosclerotic patients. A. I. Myasnikov (I. V. Stalin 2nd Med. Inst., Moscow). *Klin. Med.* 34, No. 6, 85-9 (1958). Amytal-Na and chloral hydrate decrease the level of total cholesterol and its esters, leaving

their ratio practically unchanged. Caffeine and phenamine, on the other hand, increase the levels of these components. The effect of the 4 drugs upon the cholesterol level is the same whether cholesterolemia has been caused by atherosclerosis or gastric ulcer. The lecithin/cholesterol ratio is unaffected by phenamine because both components increase following its administration. Amytal-Na leads to an increased ratio because both components are differently affected. A. S. Mirkin

LANG, Georgiy Fedorovich; VOVSI, M.S.; MYASNIKOV, Aleksandr Leonidovich

[Manual of internal medicine] Rukovodstvo po vnutrennim
bolezniam, pod red. A.L.Miasnikova. Vol.3. [Diseases of the
circulatory system] Bolezni sistemy krovoobrashchenia; s
dopolneniami M.S.Vovsi i A.L.Miasnikova. Moskva, Medgiz,
1957. 483 p. (MIRA 12:6)

(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM--DISEASES)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 20 Vol 2/4 Gerontology Apr 59

196. **Atherosclerosis: new data in diagnosis and therapy (Russian text)**
MYASSNIKOV A. L. *Terap. Arkh.* 1957, 1:3-19.

In the absence of a classification of atherosclerotic changes, the diagnosis of atherosclerosis is made more difficult. Based on current aetiological, pathologic anatomical and physiologic data the following classification of atherosclerosis is proposed.

CLASSIFICATION OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS

First period (silent, pre-clinical)	Nervous - vasomotor and metabolic disturbances.
Second period (with clinical manifestations)	
1st stage - ischaemic	Narrowing of blood vessels leading to nutritional disturbances and atrophic changes in the corresponding organs.
2nd stage - thrombonecrotic	Necroses - small or large (with or without blood vessel thrombi).
3rd stage - sclerotic or fibrotic	Development of fibrotic (scar tissue) changes in the organs with parenchymal atrophy.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 20 Vol 2/4 Gerontology Apr 59

second period (with clinical

festations)

1st stage ischaemic

and vessels leading to disturbances and atrophic changes in corresponding organs, or large (with or without thrombi).

2nd stage thrombotic

fibrin scar tissue; changes in organs with parenchymal

3rd stage sclerotic or fibrotic

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In each individual case it is essential to determine the causes that could have been of major significance in the development of the illness and to determine the localization and stage of the process (atherosclerosis of: (1) coronary vessels; (2) aorta and major branches; (3) cerebral arteries; (4) major renal arteries; (5) mesenteric arteries; (6) arteries of the extremities and (7) pulmonary arteries). The initial or pre-clinical period extends from the pre-sclerotic stage to the time the atherosclerotic lesions have formed and run a latent, asymptomatic course. The clinical period is divided into 3 stages that reflect the subsequent changes in the corresponding tissues and organs. Biochemical investigations play an important role in the diagnosis of atherosclerosis. Hypercholesteraemia is found in 71% of cases of active atherosclerosis. Pronounced hypercholesteraemia is found in the rapidly developing form of the illness. In 74% of cases the lecithin content of the blood is diminished and the lecithin:cholesterin ratio is decreased. In 90% of cases there is a change in the composition of the lipoproteins. Hypercholesterinaemia and changes in the lipids and lipoproteins may appear in the pre-clinical period and be absent in the latter stages at a time when the metabolic processes are stabilized under the influence of therapy and the formation of fibrous tissue in the affected organs and tissues. Of instrumental methods used in the diagnosis of atherosclerosis great importance attaches to the determination of pulse wave velocity. In atherosclerosis the time lag between the peripheral and central pulses is diminished. Some diagnostic significance is ascribed to piezographic registration of the pulse which in

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atherosclerosis is characterized by a steep anastotic wave, an up-sloping plateau and disappearance of the diastolic upstroke. Angiography is useful in diagnostic and follow-up studies of atherosclerosis. Normal tortuosity and that occurring in hypertension and atherosclerosis may be differentiated by roentgen kymography of the aorta. Calcinoses of the abdominal aorta and its branches show up well on X-rays in various views and under compression of the soft parts of the abdominal cavity with a rubber ball. The calcified atherosclerotic plaques thus revealed indirectly confirm the atherosclerotic origin of the changes taking place in the heart and brain and of several affections of the abdominal cavity and the lower extremities. Ballistocardiography, which enables diagnosis of a latent coronary insufficiency has a definite place in the diagnosis of coronary atherosclerosis. The ECG changes depend on the degree of development of the atherosclerotic process and consist of shortening of the S-T interval, inverted or diphasic T-wave in the first ischaemic stage, low QRS complexes, and deformity of the T-wave in the 2nd and 3rd thrombotic stages. In prophylaxis and therapy it is absolutely essential to assess the neurogenic as well as the metabolic factors in the genesis of the disease. In this connection great significance attaches to the prophylaxis and treatment of the angioneuroses, particularly hypertension. Nicotine is useful in the experimental production of atherosclerosis. Substances that lower the irritability of the nervous system (luminal, amytal sodium, chloral hydrate) retard the development of vascular lipidosis. By contrast, substances that increase the irritability of the nervous system favour the development of lipidosis. Athletics, sufficient sleep and systematic rest are essential factors in the prophylaxis and therapy of atherosclerosis. Atherosclerotics need extra holidays and sanatorium and spa cure. Recommended therapy includes large doses of ascorbic acid (0.5-1 g. per os or 0.5 g. intravenously), sex hormones, thyroid, anticoagulants, etc. For atherosclerosis aggravated by heredity, hypercholesteraemia, a hypofunction of thyroid and sex glands, gout, cholelithiasis, and hepatitis, a cholesterol-free or cholesterol-poor and fat-restricted diet is recommended. **Cholesterol (with food), choline, methionine and other lipo-**

ENERPIA MELLICA Sec 20 Vol 2/4 Gerontology Apr 59
 and disappearance of the an
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 directly confirm the atherosclerotic origin of the changes taking place in the heart and brain and of several affections of the abdominal cavity and the lower extremities. Ballistocardiography, which enables diagnosis of a latent coronary insufficiency has a definite place in the diagnosis of coronary atherosclerosis. The ECG changes depend on the degree of development of the atherosclerotic process and consist of shortening of the S-T interval, inverted or diphasic T-wave in the first ischaemic stage, low QRS complexes, and deformity of the T-wave in the 2nd and 3rd thrombotic stages. In prophylaxis and therapy it is absolutely essential to assess the neurogenic as well as the metabolic factors in the genesis of the disease. In this connection great significance attaches to the prophylaxis and treatment of the angioneuroses, particularly hypertension. Nicotine is useful in the experimental production of atherosclerosis. Substances that lower the irritability of the nervous system (luminal, amytal sodium, chloral hydrate) retard the development of vascular lipidosis. By contrast, substances that increase the irritability of the nervous system favour the development of lipidosis. Athletics, sufficient sleep and systematic rest are essential factors in the prophylaxis and therapy of atherosclerosis. Atherosclerotics need extra holidays and sanatorium and spa cure. Recommended therapy includes large doses of ascorbic acid (0.5-1 g. per os or 0.5 g. intravenously), sex hormones, thyroid, anticoagulants, etc. For atherosclerosis aggravated by heredity, hypercholesteraemia, a hypofunction of thyroid and sex glands, gout, cholelithiasis, and hepatitis, a cholesterol-free or cholesterol-poor and fat-restricted diet is recommended. Cholesterol with food, choline, methionine and other hypotrophic substances especially found in beans and curds prevent cholesterol infiltration of the blood vessel walls. Experimental data showed that in developed atherosclerosis alcohol and excess physical stress produce severe acute changes in the myocardium.

4:6

W. PASEKOV, A.L.

MYASHNIKOV, A.L., professor (Moskva)

Indications for surgery in mitral stenosis. Terap.arkh. 29 no.3:
21-26 Mr '57. (MLBA 10:8)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
(MITRAL STENOSIS, surgery,
(Rus))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 18 Vol. 2/8 Cardio Aug 58

2306. *Achievements of Soviet cardiology in 40 years (Russian text)* MIASNIKOV A. L. *Ter. Arh.* 1957, 29/10 (16-28)

Three leading ideas are characteristic of the development of modern Soviet cardiology: (a) the role of environmental factors in the pathogenesis of cardiovascular disorders (mainly social environment in hypertensive disease, coronary disease, atherosclerosis), (b) the dominating significance of neural and metabolic changes in the pathogenesis of functional disturbances, and (c) the early diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis of cardiovascular diseases. Important data are quoted as the result of c: 20-30 yr. ago the death rate in cases of myocardial infarction amounted to 50-60% but in the past years only 10%. Cardiac failure, the most common syndrome in the hypertensive patients in the 3rd decade of this century, now occurs in not more than 5% of these cases. Hypertensive disease was the principal goal of numerous investigations, both clinical and experimental. It was induced experimentally neurogenically (commotional hypertonia and reflectory conditioned hypertonia). For medical management sleep therapy was elaborated and the potent drug dibazol was synthesized. The role of nutrition in experimental atherosclerosis has been emphasized since the world-known investigations of Anitchkov. The promoting or inhibitory action of vitamins (vitamin D₂, nicotinic acid and vitamin C, resp.) was also discovered. A new method for recording body movements induced by heart action, so-called cardiodynamography, was discovered. There is a long list of valuable contributions from Soviet authors in the field of cardiology. Unfortunately, references are not given.

Gibiński - Bytom (XVIII, 6)

MYASNIKOV, Aleksandr L. (Dr.)

"Some Experimental and Clinical Data on the Problem of Myocardial Infarction,"

report presented at Fifth International Congress of Medicine, (Internal) Philadelphia, Pa., April 24-26, 1958.

Sci. Leader, Inst. Therapy, Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow, USSR

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 18 Vol 3/9 Cardio. Dis. Sept. 59
2571. Influence of some factors on development of experimental cholesterol atherosclerosis MYASNIKOV A. L. Inst. of Ther., Acad. of Med. Scis, Moscow *Circulation* 1958, 17/1 (99-113) Graphs 7 Illus. 9

Observations were made of the influence of various drugs, anoxia and exercise on the development of atherosclerosis in the rabbit. Vit. D was observed to stimulate and accentuate vascular lipidosis; ascorbic acid reduced the development of hypercholesterolaemia, and retarded the development of experimental lipidosis; phenobarbital reduced the development of atherosclerosis whereas phenamine led to a more pronounced degree of lipid infiltration and diffuse lipidosis of the aorta and with simultaneous administration of phenobarbital or phenamine along with choline, the blocking effect of choline was more marked with phenobarbital and less effective with phenamine. Anticoagulants, heparin and neodicoumarin were found to differ in their effect on the development of experimental cholesterol atherosclerosis, heparin having a marked reducing effect while the coumarins had no effect. Anoxia was observed to increase hypercholesterolaemia and pronounced lipidosis. Exercise and cholesterol resulted in lower blood cholesterol than in the control animals given cholesterol without exercise, but the exercised rabbits developed focal neurosis and fibrosis of the myocardium.

Mattingly - Washington, D.C. (XVIII, 6*)

5569. CERTAIN EXPERIMENTAL AND CLINICAL DATA ON MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (Russian text) - Myasnikov A. I. - TERAP. ARKH. 1958, 30/6 (21-25)

The paper deals with the problem of myocardial infarction from 3 points of view. (1) experimental myocardial infarction, (2) biochemical changes of the myocardium in myocardial infarction, and (3) subacute myocardial infarction.

(1) In producing experimental myocardial infarction many methods were used, but they differ in the circumstances under which myocardial infarction develops. Myocardial infarction does not exist without coronary atherosclerosis, but atherosclerosis alone is not sufficient to produce it. Other factors are necessary, such as thrombosis of a stenosed coronary artery, spasm of a coronary artery, overloading of the heart leading to a disproportion between the quantity of blood supplied by a stenosed coronary artery and the needs of the myocardium. For this reason, experimental myocardial infarction was produced in the following manner. Rabbits fed cholesterol for a period of 6 months were divided into 3 groups, while a 4th group consisted of rabbits without cholesterol feeding. In the 1st group (no physical strain) coronary arteries stenosed by atherosclerosis were found in all rabbits. It occurred mainly in the branches of the left coronary artery in the myocardium. In their neighbourhood were little patches of myocardial fibrosis, without necrosis. In the 2nd group (physical strain) in almost all rabbits considerable necrosis was found in the myocardium of the left ventricle and, rarely, of the right ventricle. It was possible to observe all stages of myocardial infarction. In some cases heart aneurysm developed. Signs of thrombosis were not found. In the 3rd group (repeated physical strain) multiple myocardial infarctions and relapses of myocardial infarction developed. At the same time a marked atherosclerotic myocardial fibrosis was present. The 4th group (physical strain without cholesterol feeding of rabbits) was characterized by a moderate hypertrophy of the left heart and exceptionally of the right ventricle. Some animals of the 2nd group died after 3, 4 or even 5 months in an attack of dyspnoea. ECG findings were typical for myocardial infarction. These experimental data corroborate the clinical experience that a physical strain in cases of coronary atherosclerosis has great importance in the development of myocardial infarction.

(2) Pathological ECG changes (monophasic deformation curve) are caused according to the experiments of Udielnov and other authors by the increasing quantity of K in the perifocal zone around the necrosis of myocardium.

(3) In the clinical picture of myocardial infarction special attention is paid to the so-called subacute myocardial infarction.

The paper deals with the problem of myocardial infarction from 3 points of view. (1) experimental myocardial infarction, and (2) subacute myocardial infarction, and (3) subacute myocardial infarction. (1) In producing experimental myocardial infarction many methods were used, but they differ in the circumstances under which myocardial infarction develops. Myocardial infarction does not exist without coronary atherosclerosis, but atherosclerosis alone is not sufficient to produce it. Other factors are necessary, such as thrombosis of a stenosed coronary artery, spasm of a coronary artery, overloading of the heart leading to a disproportion between the quantity of blood supplied by a stenosed coronary artery and the needs of the myocardium. For this reason, experimental myocardial infarction was produced in the following manner. Rabbits fed cholesterol for a period of 6 months were divided into 3 groups, while a 4th group consisted of rabbits without cholesterol feeding. In the 1st group (physical strain) coronary arteries stenosed by atherosclerosis were found in all rabbits. It occurred mainly in the branches of the left coronary artery in the myocardium. In their neighbourhood were little patches of myocardial fibrosis, without necrosis. In the 2nd group (physical strain) in almost all rabbits considerable necrosis was found in the myocardium of the left ventricle and, rarely, of the right ventricle. It was possible to observe all stages of myocardial infarction. In some cases heart aneurysm developed. Signs of thrombosis were not found. In the 3rd group (repeated physical strain) multiple myocardial infarctions and relapses of myocardial infarction developed. At the same time a marked atherosclerotic myocardial fibrosis was present. The 4th group (physical strain without cholesterol feeding of rabbits) was characterized by a moderate hypertrophy of the left heart and exceptionally of the right ventricle. Some animals of the 2nd group died after 3, 4 or even 5 months in an attack of dyspnoea. ECG findings were typical for myocardial infarction. These experimental data corroborate the clinical experience that a physical strain in cases of coronary atherosclerosis has great importance in the development of myocardial infarction. (2) Pathological ECG changes (monophasic deformation curve) are caused according to the experiments of Udilnov and other authors by the increasing quantity of K in the perifocal zone around the necrosis of myocardium. (3) In the clinical picture of myocardial infarction special attention is paid to the so-called subacute myocardial infarction. Sometimes there can be difficulties in differentiating it from myocarditis or endocarditis. Of 30 patients with this form of myocardial infarction 20 died. Postmortem examination revealed coronary atherosclerosis and multiple patches of necrosis in the myocardium, and in 50% of the patients heart aneurysm was found. Městán - Prague (XVIII, 6)

ANICHKOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich (1885-), red.; MYASNIKOV, A.L., red.

[Atherosclerosis and myocardial infarct; transactions of the Ninth session of the Institute of Therapy jointly with the Department of Pathological Anatomy of the Institute of Experimental Medicine, February 3-5, 1958] Ateroskleroz i infarkt miokarda; Trudy IX nauchnoi sessii Instituta terapii sovместno s Otdelom patologicheskoi anatomii Instituta eksperimental'noi meditsiny, 3-5 fevralia 1958 g. Pod red. N.N.Anichkova i A.L.Miasnikova. Moskva, Medgiz, 1959. 313 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Institut terapii. (ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (HEART—INFARCTION)

TUSHINSKIY, Mikhail Dmitriyevich; YAROSHEVSKIY, Arnoł'd Yakovlevich.
Prinimali uchastiye: FILATOV, A.N.; AKKERMAN, V.V., doktor
med.nauk; SHERMAN, S.I., prof.; TSIMMERMAN, N.A.. MYASNIKOV,
A.L., prof., red.; SHTUTSER, N.V., red.; SENCHILO, K.K., tekhn.
red.

[Blood system diseases] Bolezni sistemy krovi. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1959. 386 p. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Filatov). 2. Deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR (for Myasnikov).
(BLOOD--DISEASES)

MYASNIKOV, A.L. (Moskva)

Pathogenesis of myocardial infarct. Vrach.delo no.12:1233-1237
D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

(HEART--INFARCTION)

MYASNIKOV, A.L.

NESTEROV, A.I. (Moskva); TUSHINSKIY, M.D. (Leningrad); GOREV, N.N. (Kiyev);
 DOLGO-SABUROV, B.A. (Leningrad); ZAKUSOV, V.V. (Moskva); MUROMTSEV, S.N.
 (Moskva); CHUMAKOV, M.P. (Moskva); ZHILANOV, V.M., prof. (Moskva);
 MEGOVSKIY, V.A., prof. (Moskva); BIRYUKOV, D.A. (Leningrad);
 LITVINOV, N.N., prof. (Moskva); SOKOLOVA-PONOMAREVA, O.D. (Moskva);
 KUPALOV, P.S. (Leningrad); BATKIS, G.A. (Moskva); KOSYAKOV, P.N.,
 prof. (Moskva); SHMELEV, N.A. (Moskva); BUSALOV, A.A., prof.
 (Moskva); MOLCHANOVA, O.P. (Moskva); STRASHUN, I.D.; BLOKHIN, N.N.
 (Moskva); PREOBRAZHENSKIY, B.S. (Moskva); VISHNEVSKIY, A.A. (Moskva)
 CHERNIGOVSKIY, V.N. (Moskva); PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik (Leningrad);
 MYASHNIKOV, A.L. (Moskva); VINOGRADOV, V.N. (Moskva); MAYEVSKIY, V.I.:
 DAVYDOVSKIY, I.V. (Moskva); IOFFE, V.I. (Moskva); KURASHOV, S.V.:
 ANOKHIN, P.K. (Moskva); BOGDANOV, I.D. (Kiyev); ZIL'BER, L.A.
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NESTEROV, A.I.---(continued) Card 2.

2. Chleny-korrespondenty AMN SSSR (for Dolgo-Saburov, Churakov, Zhdanov, Biryukov, Sokolova-Ponomareva, Batkis, Shmelev, Molchanova, Blokhin, Ioffe, Bogdanov). 3. Direktor Instituta gerontologii AMN SSSR (for Gorev). 4. Direktor Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR (for Zakusov). 5. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (VASKhNIL); direktor Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR (for Muromtsev). 6. Direktor Instituta po izucheniyu poliomiyalita AMN SSSR (for Churakov). 7. Direktor Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR (for Biryukov). 8. Direktor Instituta obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny AMN SSSR (for Litvinov). 9. Direktor Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR (for Sokolova-Ponomareva). 10. Direktor Instituta virusologii AMN SSSR (for Kosyakov). 11. Direktor Instituta tuberkuleza AMN SSSR (Shmelev). 12. Direktor Instituta grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR (for Busalov). 13. Direktor Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR (for Molchanova). 14. Direktor Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR (for Blokhin). 15. Direktor Instituta khirurgii AMN SSSR (for Vishnevskiy).

NESTEROV, A.I.--- (continued) Card 3.

16. Direktor Instituta fiziologii AMN SSSR (for Chernigovskiy).
 17. Direktor Instituta terapii AMN SSSR (for Myasnikov). 18. Direktor Gosudarstvennogo izdatel'stva meditsinskoy literatury (for Mayevskiy). 19. Vitse-prezident AMN SSSR (for Davydovskiy).
 20. Ministr zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Kurashov). 21. Direktor Instituta infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR (for Bogdanov).
 22. Chlen-korrespondent AN BSSR: predsedatel' Uchenogo meditsinskogo soveta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya BSSR (for Bronovitskiy).
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